JAY GOULD'S GREAT FEAT. FRE GREATEST OPERATION YET IN ERIE RAILWAY STOCK.

Gould Released on Giving \$9.000,000 Worth of the Company's Property-What he will Make on the Advance upon 200,000 Shares which he has Bought.

Mr. Jay Gould has decided to settle the little difference between him and the Erie Railway Company by paying to the company the the suit now pending against him. By many it was believed that Mr. Gould's action would turn out to be the most magnificent stock jobbing operation ever planned; that it would not only free him at once and forever from the bother and expense of long lawsuits, but at the same time enable him, by a stroke of genius far more brilliant than his Northwestern exploit, to make a vast sum of money. To quote the words of a sarcastic broker, "Mr. Gould is a striking exemplification of the adage, 'Virtue is Its own reward:" and if current rumor is true, the profits that Mr. Gould made on Erie stock at the time of his retiring from the company will be but a bagatelle compared with his profits on Erie stock now.

THE SUITS AGAINST COULD. Some months ago the first great suit against Gould was brought. That action re-ted on a slander foundation and was withdrawn.

Gould was brought. That action re-ted on a slender foundation and was withdrawn.

MR. GOULD WEAKENING.

The suit based on Smith, Gould & Martin's books meant business. Mr. Gould seems to have been aware that the Eric Company actually intended to press the suit, with the full expectation of recovering. The claim was nearly \$10,000,0.0. On pursuing the investigation it was found that the sum of about \$550,000, which had been included in the amount for which Mr. Gould was sued should have been on the other side of an account, and not charged against Mr. Gould. This discovery reduced the amount in round numbers to \$4,085,000. The particulars of the progress of this suit are fresh in the minds of m.ny readers. The case was expected to come up again yesterday, and everything was in readiness on the part of the Eric Cumpany to press the fight. Some days ago Mr. Watson, President of the Bric Company met Mr. Jay Gould in the Union Trust Company's office in Broadway. They entered into conversation, and Mr. Gould manifested some willingness to go into the subject of his accounts with the Eric Railway Company. While he did not admit that the company had any claim on him, he did not seem averse to talking and since the meeting in the Union Trust Company's office he has met Mr. Watson veery day until Wednesday. On the first intimation from Mr. Gould, Mr. Watson conferred with Mr. Barlow, and these gentiemen have since then been actively consulting as to the steps best to be taken. On Tuesday the following correspondence passed:

DEAR SIR: Referring to my recent conversation with you on the subject of the claims of the Eric Railway upon n.e. I assume that there is no longer any sufficient reason why an adjustment of all open questions, p., tisfactory and honorable to both parties, ghould not be made.

I have at all times since, my resignation as President of the Eric Company been prepared to make conveyance, to it of properties belonging to the company to which I never made any

ing to the company to it of properties belonging to the company to which I never rund: any claim.

In addition to these I have held in my name both had and personal properties which I interpled for the use of the Eric Company, some of which were forced upon me to meet real exigencies in the affairs of the Eric Company, some of which were forced upon me to meet real exigencies in the affairs of the Eric Company, during my administration, and others of which I purchased rather with the expectation of benefitting the company, through business to accrue to the road, than for any other motive.

Upon your construction of my accounts with the company, I am charged with all the moneys thus extended; and the properties in question, therefore, belong to me. Ey idea is rather that they should go to the company, and that I should be credited with their value.

Another question, of even more importance, grows out of the state in which I was compelled to leave my accounts with the company at the time of my withdrawal from the Presidency. I could then have explained many matters which now are involved in doubt. One account book beforing to the company has been mislaid since I left the Presidency. Through entries in it I could readily account for all the discrepancies which you have pointed out to me. It was kept for this mirroasa, and its less is a serious substrassment. But I am willing and prefer to meet you in a spirit that shall leave no question as to my motives or intentions.

Take your own statement, and you claim

New Jersey. Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and the stocks and bonds which I mentioned in my last conversation with you. I believe you will consider worth more to the Eric Company than the total sum claimed. Some of these properties were purchased with my own means, and the company has no claim upon them, but they are necessary for its use.

I now propose to convey all these properties, previously mentioned, and will in addition convey the Grand Opera House and all adjacent properties owned by Mr. Fisk and mys If, the same to be freed by me from all mortgages, to you, on receiving a full discharge from the company.

you, on receiving a full discharge from the company.

I do this for the sake of peace, because any litigation of such questions is more annoying to me than the loss of the money involved, and because I am sincerely anxious for the success of the Eric Company, in which I have a large pecualary interest.

Please let me know as speedily as possible whether this proposition is favorably entertained by you.

Yours respectfully,

Peter H. Watson, Esq., President Eric Hallway.

OFFICE OF THE ERIC RAILWAY CO., Sew York, Dec. 17, 1872.

Skew York, bec. 12, 1872. Say Gould, Esq.

DRAR Sir: I have your favor of this date, the substance of which I will at once submit to the special committee of our board having the claims against you in charge.

I cannot say what their action will be, but I am satisfied with the explanations you have made, and will cheerfully recommend a settlement on the general terms suggested by you, as I believe that the best interests of the Eric Company will be thereby served, and that the properties in question are fully equivalent in value to the company to its claims against you of every character.

to the company to be taken to the company to be taken to the communicate their action to you, not doubting that they will consider your offer, as I do, a fair one under the circumstances, and one which from a business point of view should be accepted in the interest of the stockholders of the Eric Company. Yours, respectfully,

P. H. WATSON, President.

the Eric Company. Yours, respectfully,

P. H. Watson, President.

MR. GOULD'S OFFER.

A special committee of the Eric Railway Board had been appointed, consisting of President Watson, Mr. Barlow, ex-Gov. Morgan, William Butier Duncan, William R. Travers, and S. D. Babeock, and to them the subject of all claims of the Eric Railway Company against Jay Gould was referred several months ago. Mr. Gould's proposals were submitted to this committee in Mr. Barlow's William street office, on Wednesday, Mr. Gould laid his proposals before the committee, and those gentlemen were unanimously in favor of accepting the proficred settlement, subject to the action of the full board of directors. A special meeting of the Eric board was held in the Grand Opera House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the result of the meeting was as important as that of the famous meeting when Eric was carried by the party that placed Bix in the President's chair. There were present the President, P. H. Wetson, ex-Gov. Morgan, Mr. Baboock, Mr. Clsco. Mr. Schuchardt, Mr. Landow, Mr. Day, Mr. Shippen, and Mr. William R. Travers. The special committee reported the result of their conference with Mr. Gould. The letters given above were read, and the committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Gould's proposals. The terms agreed on are the settlement of all calms of the Eric Company against Jay Gould by the Immediate conveyance and transfer to the company of real and personal property, which at the appraisal of the roal property and the par values of the bonds and Mocks exceed the full amount of the claim against Mr. Gould. To quote the words of the committee, they believe the property, and that it would, if sold for cash, bring six millions of dollars."

Mr. Gotld's Proposal Acceptab.

The report of the committee was accepted by the unanimous vote of the board, and the President was directed to carry the settlement into effect. The papers were being made out last night, and the transfer to the Eric Company is to be onsummation will end one of the

company \$70,000 a year. A full list of property transferred cannot at present be given, the Eric committee having promised Mr. Gould not to make the particulars public. The result of the consummation of the transfer will be the withdrawal of the suits against Mr. Gould. Of the property transferred \$2,500,000, it is said, is in stocks and bonds.

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

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MR. GOULD'S LOSS.

The effect in Wall street was almost startling. No event for years has produced such universal and constantly recurring comment. A legitimate result of the compromise was an advance in Erie, which went from 83%, as the lowest price of the day, to 5% after news of the settlement, the market closing with 57% asked, and 57% bid. It is said that before the agreement was made Mr. Gould had been quietly buying Erie, here and in London, and that he now holds over 200,000 shares, on which he expects to make more money than he gives the Erie Company by surrendering \$9,000,000 in securities and real estate. A rise of \$4 a share on 200,000 shares is \$800,000, which is about the amount of the advance in value yesterday of the stock which Mr. Gould is credited with owning. Erie has always been popular as a speculative security, and the recent transaction will doubtless give it not only a rise, properly grounded on the increased wealth of the road, but make it a favorite in the Etock Exchange. There is already a large short interest in Erie, and it is the common impression that Mr. Gould will work the stock as he did Northwestern. Erie is a favoike of Mr. Daniel Drew; and if he has anything in it now, it would be interesting to know which side he is on. It is agreed on all sides that on Mr. Gould's side it means business, and from present indications Wall street will wilness some lively times in Erie.

It is said that the company will use a portion of the money derived from the settlement in laying a third rail, whereby the narrow guage roads of the West will have another outlet to the East without breaking bulk.

WHAT GOV. MORGAN SAYS.

WHAT GOV. MORGAN SAYS.

A reporter called last night on ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, who said that the special committee of five appointed by the Erie Board of Directors first met on Wednesday, and that the negotiations for a settlement with Jay Gould were going on for the past fortnight. It was owing to the energetic efforts of Mr. Watson that a final arrangement was reached. The special committee approved Mr. Watson's efforts, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday the report was submitted. The board was unanimous in accepting the report and approving the action of the committee.

Ex-Gov. Morgan thinks the settlement with Gould will be satisfactory to the stockholders in kirle. He said the claim against Jay Gould was \$9.936,000. The terms of the compromise were a transfer by Gould to the libard of Directors of property to the cash value of about two-thirds of the claim. WHAT GOV. MORGAN SAYS.

The reporter asked the ex-Governor the nature of that property.

Ex-Gov. Morgan—Well, stocks, bonds, securi-

of that property.

Ex. Gov. Morgan—Well, stocks, bonds, securities, and so forth.

Reporter—Personal securities?

Ex. Gov. Morgan—No; real estate and of good securities.

Reporter—Can you give me a list of ne property and its location?

Ex. Gov. Morgan—Well, no, I cannot. Neither the Directors nor the special cannot. Neither the Directors nor the special cannot. Neither to say what the property committee choose further than what I have a cactly consists of, the name and location of the property would probably affect its value. The present cash value is estimated at about two-thirds of the claim, or, I round numbers. \$6.000,500.

The gavenor repeated that the credit of the gavenor of the affair was due to Mr. Watson, and that the compromise evaded all criminal proceedings against Gould. None are in progress or in prospect. Ex. Gov. Morgan further said that the compromise was not in pursuance or in consequence of the late flurry in Northwestern stock. There was no connection, he said, between them.

WHAT MR. GOULD SAYS.

"Yesterday a reporter called at the office of Mr. Jay Gould, and after some delay was introduced to Mr. Geo. Crouch, who made the following statement:

Well, the Erie road is just nine millions ahead

to Mr. Geo. Crouch, who made the following statement:

Well, the Eric road is just nine millions alead this morning, and I believe every one to be glad of it. Mr. Gould made the offer to the Directors some time ago, and its acceptance has been the restlit of calm deliberation. When the Eric Directors summarily ejecised Mr. Gould from his office, they came into the possession of a dictatorship without the power to dictate. They were all at sea in the stupendous task they had before them, of passing upon the correctness of accounts of which they knew nothing. The result of their hasty action was that many false impressions were sent abroad relating to improper entries and to the commission of fraud. When all the excitement has passed away, however, incident to the installment of the Directors, it is found that no fraud has been committed at all, and that nothing had been done during the administration of Mr. Gould that cannot be explained, and that has not been. The suits are settled now, and this is the last scene in the Eric Basco.

Permission was then granted the reporter to see Mr. Gould personally, the result of which

Erie hasco.

Primission was then granted the reporter to see Mr. Gould personally, the result of which was the following statement:

It is true that the difficulties existing between the Erie Italiway and myself are now at an end. It is also true that I have paid the company the sum of nine millions of dollars for the purpose of effecting the settlement, and that that sum has been held in abeyance subject to their acceptance for some time past. The great good resulting from this settlement will be:

First—That the Erie Raliroad can now lay the third rali that has been so much talked of, and that will place it in the position so long sought, that of being a narrow guare road.

Secondly—It will enable them to make an alliance with the Lake Snore Road, and remove the idea that has been entertained by some, of making closer connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Road. The result of this will be that a rival system will be established that will prove a success over the Great Central system, and place Erie at the head of great raliroad successes.

The effect of the settlement will further benefit the road, as it will have the assistance of my experience; it has already placed Mr. Watson and myself on amicable relations. The news has been received abroad with evidence of the greatest satisfaction, and the credit of Erie has been renewed ten fold.

HORACE F. CLARK OUT WITH VANDERBILT.
Mr. Gould declined to be interviewed further.

has been received abroad with evidence of the greatest satisfaction, and the credit of Erie has been renewed ten fold.

HORACE F. CLARK OUT WITH VANDERBILT.
Mr. Gould declined to be interviewed further. The repower again met Mr. Crouch, who said: "Did you know that Mr. Horace F. Clark had broken off his connection with Commodore Vanderbilt?"

Reporter—I did not. Tell me all about it.
Mr. Crouch—I'll tell you as much as I have time to willingly. You know Clark is a relative of Vanderbilt; well, notwithstanding that fact, he has severed his connection with him, and is in this business with Mr. Gould now. Vanderbilts not at all liked in the West, and his railroad interests there can easily be destroyed by the proposed project of Erie, which, with Horace F. Clark in the foreground, and the great brain of Mr. Gould bringing up the rear, will sweep the railroad stakes throughout the country. There isn t the slightest doubt of the fact, as I said before, that Mr. Gould is the greatest railroad man, I may say, living. None know this better than do the Erie Directors, or they wouldn't have given him the privilege of buying up 200.000 shares of their choice stock, and thereby give him the control of the market. Why, just consider. Erie was nearly wholly paralyzed, and would eventually have been so had it not been for the interposition of the offer of Mr. Gould, he made this offer long ago, and it should have been accepted then. But it may be all for the best. The troubles are over, the bills are paid, and they won't be incurred again, that's sure. Erie is again on its feet, and everybody's happy as the day is lone, both on this side of the Atlantic and on the other.

Over \$1.000,000 of the People's Money Voted to the Washington Ring. Washington, Dec. 19.—The District job was finally consummated to-day. It was the first thing brought up after the reading of the journal, and was rushed through under the prejournal, and was rushed through under the previous question. An amendment was reported from the Committee on Appropriations providing that hereafter the Board of Public Works should make no improvements in front of Government reservations until Congress had appropriated the money for that purpose. This was adouted by a vote of 77 to 53. It was noticeable, however, that Garfield, Sargent, carpet-bagger Force, and all the supporters of the District Ring voted against this very proper proviso. A few Democrats were derelict enough to vote against it.

The vote on the main question coming on, Mr. Holman asked for the reading of the rule which prohibus members who are interested from voting. The Speaker asked him if he would indicate any members, and Mr. Holman declining, the Speaker would not rule. The members who were referred to by Holman are Swann of Maryland, Brooks and Wood of New York Eidridge, Garfield, and Blaine. While the final vote was being taken I noticed Boss Shopherd on the floor of the House holding a conference with Negley, Ketchum, and Eidridge.

Two of Grant's Appointees.

WASHINTON, Dec. 19.—The father-in-law of

WASHINUTON, Dec. 19.—The father-in-law of Commissioner Douglas has been appointed revenue agent at \$1 a day. The name of this man is Boyer, and he was a virulent Secessionist. Flannigne, the lellow who has been employed as a detective in the Treasury Department to watch female cierks, has also been appointed revenue agent at \$7 a day. He had been forced to reason by Secretary Boutwhile Tow days since on account or improper conduct toward a young lady.

How They Do It in London.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The London Times' assizes solume of this morning contains six verdicts of murder, with the sensences of death passed upon the culerita.

The Cubaus Stronger than Ever-Arms Alone Wanted-Food and Ammunition Pleuty-The Republic Founded on Equal Rights-Constant Fighting. From the Herald.

At a signal from one of the officers a few soldiers came up and took charge of our horses. There was no ceremony, no formality, nothing of a pretentious character around the place to indicate that in this lovely spot the President of the Cuban Republic was at hand. As we approached the group all rose from their recumbent position, and foremost to advance was Ceapedes himself, and without much ado I was kindly presented by Major L. seve.

pedes himself, and without much ado I was kindly presented by Major Losve.

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES.

President of the Republic of Quba, is a medium-sized, broad-chested min of apparently fifty years of age. His fair, full, closely shaven face beams with amiability and good nature. With dark hair which time is just beginning to silver, undimmed dark brown eyes, and a perfect set of teeth behind lips whose compression often shows the fire and determination of youth, his years appear to sit lightly upon bim. He was arrayed in a full suit of the same brown linen worn by his officers, and boots reaching to the knees, with silver spurs. He was armed with a sword and revolver.

After a few salutations the officers who had accompanied me threw themselves on the bank hard by the stream. I was not slow to follow their example, and beneath the thick shade of the trees President Cespedes spoke his mill of freely on the subject of Cuban independence. Nor was the conversation marked by any subtlety on his part, for he uttered his views without hestation, and conversed with a sincerity that could not be mistaken. Strange enough, the first topic to which he alluded was that of the Presidential election—asked almost the same question that had been put by Gen. Agramonte, "Who is going to be the next President of the United States?" I made almost the same response I had previously given, to the effect that Gen. Grant would be the successful candidate.

The strength of the successful candidate.

"I am glad at "armeter of the successful candidate."

of the United States." I made almost the same response I had previously given, to the effect that Gen. Grant would be the successful candidate.

THE STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENT FORCES.

"I am glad, sir," remarked President Cespedes, after a brief pause," that you have come here. What the result of your mission may be I cannot tell, but it will be a source of consolation to the patriots of this sorely distressed country if you can let the world know the actual control of the Cuban patriots. Full well you have that to dishearten our symposium tell that the that to dishearten our symposium that the that to dishearten our symposium to truth go forth."

President Cespedes spoke these words in a listening mest tone, all the officers meanwhile that with rapid attention, and I could see were yey ewas turned toward me to watch nat effect they might produce.

"Mr. President," I observed, "my mission to Cuba has been to ascertain the actual condition of affairs, and let me assure you, sir, it will be no fault of mine should the truth not be made known. I would like to ask, in the first place, what the strength of the entire insurgent army is at this present time?"

"Well, sir," roplied the President, "I underestimate our forces when I say we have 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry, at our command; but if we had arms enough the insurgent troops in Cuba would number 50,000 men. Let me explain to you. We have now waged the war of independence for four long years. Those who have seen service during that period will always stand by our colors. Long ago many surrendered and were pardoned by the Spanich authorities, between the surrendered would promptly return to the ranks of the insurgents. I have made inquiries into this matter and feel condident that with our prospects a little brighter our army would increase to probably 60,000 men."

"May I inquire, Mr. President, in what you stand mest in need of just now?"

"Arms, sir; only arms, replied President Cespedes, very promptly. "Cur men you might suppose were poorly clad and budly

customed can be obtained without difficulty. On the score of food and clothing we have nothing to complain."

"Mr. President." I next inquired, "it is said that you are ever in want of ammunition, and that sconer or later your supplies will be cut off, and that in consequence the war must speedily come to an end in favor of your adversary."

"That is a mistake, sir—a great mistake," he responded, with apparent good nature; but, quickly changing his cheerful look to that of one who was suddenly vexed, added. "Yee, and doubtless one of the stories circulated by the énemy to injure our cause. I will tell you exactly how the matter stands. We were sadly in need of ammunition until within a year ago. I confess the situation then was far from pleasant to contemplate. But now, sir," he continued, in a cheerful and confident tone, "we manufacture our own powder. The American expeditions brought us more sulphur than ever we can use. Our supply of nitre, however, was short and soon gave out. You have a good saying in America that necessity is the mother of invention, and finding ourselves reduced to some extremity we managed to extract it from the ordure of bate that frequent the caves and rocky parts of the Island. Perhaps the only thing we depend upon outsiders for is fulminating powder, and when others fail to supply it we have no difficulty in purchasing it from Spanish officers."

"Do I understand you, Mr. President," I inquired with some surprise, "to say that the officers of the Spanish army sell their powder to the Cuban insurgents when they fail to obtain it through other sources?"

"Without doubt, sir," ne rejoined, with a smile not unmingled with contempt; "th y sell their powder and occasionally they get the benefit of it. We are not wasteful by any means. The cartridges, for instance, that we use with the rifles are carefully picked up everywhere and refilled with powder. You appear to be surprised to hear of our making purchases from the surprised to hear of our making purchases from the surprised to hear o

made by the men, either in respect to food or clothing."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Cespedes had hitherto maintained a calm and dignified demeanor. He seemed to think that the American Government had acted harshly in frustrating the plans of the numerous Cuban expeditions of relief. He dwelt at some length on the object which the Cuban patriots had in view, and in a semi-mournful tone observed that the cause being a worthy one should have met with more substantial sympathy from a free republic. I advanced the idea that the interference of the Government with the expeditions to which he referred was on account of the Alabama negotiations.

"I believe that," said President Cespedes quietly; "and yet would you not think that we deserve the very strongest sympathy from a people who did so much to abolish slavery? The very first act with us was to declare all slaves free—the unity of blacks and whites on terms of equality."

It struck me, coming through the stacks of rifles, that whatever difference existed between the Spanish authorities and their colored brethren, the professions of the Cubans, so far as the slavery question was concerned, were very true. In camp life, at all events, men, black and white, could not have been better friends. They are and drank together, and the colored officers were by no means in the minority. Even in our little group five or six blacks had congregated, and to all intents and purposes both racos stood on equal terms.

The terms of surrender Gen. Pajardo had authorized me to offer the insurgents were then referred to by, I think, Gen. Agramonte. All present listened to my statement of them attentively, but treated them about as the General had when I had first apoken to him on the subject—that is, with the most supreme contempt. President Cespedes said:

"I believe I am but uttering the sentiment of all Cubans when I say that if those exceptions were stricken out, and a promise given of unconditional pardon to every man who has taken up arms against Spain, even if I had implicit faith in

I WILL ACCEPT OF NO TERMS FROM THE SPAN-IARDS

He smiled, and appeared anxious to communicate everything of interest on that subject.

"Our mode of warfare," he went on to say, "is not of course a very distinguished one, but as it has so far succeeded beyond our expectations we propose to continue it. It is simply guerilla warfare—in fact, the only kind of hostility we could possibly carry on. Our plan of attac4 is the ambuscade. We

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

attack is the ambuscade. We

FIRE, KILL, AND RETREAT.

The past shows what we have accomplished in this way. Our resources are inexhaustible. Every man in the entire insurgent army is thoroughly familiar with the country. They know aimest every path, and can never be at a loss to get out of the way. They are all acclimated and rarely suffer from disease. Our discipline is as perfect under the circumstances as it possibly could be. The movements of the enemy are never unknown to us, and we watch our opportunity and seldom miss our mark. For instance, the Spanish forces come along on the attack. We never repel, but let thom march shead. Without a note of warning they are met with a shower of bullets, but where they come from they seldom ascertaln without greater loss. You have doubtless noticed the densenses of the Woods, which in most places are almost impenetrable. Through most of these the insurgents have paths, known only to themselves, and once the Spaniards attempt to force a passage they rarely see the light again. Thus the war is waged. We are worrying the Spaniards to death, and will continue in that line if it should take twenty years. You see plainly it is the only chance we have, and cannot think of abandoning it. Time after time the Spaniards have followed in pursuit. Where one Cuban falls birty of their enemies are killed. They are unable to follow us, and in this manner we can defy them for years to come."

"That is certainly an advantage."

"It is every hing, sir," rejoined the President warming up with the subject; "and what is more, we intend to hold it at all hazards. But how is it with the Spanish troops? Why, sir, more of them have perished by disease than were ever killed. Not being noclimated, they soon fall off, and you know what a frain this war has been on the Spanish toops? Why, sir, more of them have perished by disease than were ever killed. Not being noclimated, they soon fall off, and you know what a frain this war has been on the Spanish toops? Why, sir, more of them are remainder FIRE, KILL, AND RETREAT.

Surrender.

Branish atrocities.

President Cespedes next adverted to what he termed the savage barbarity of the Spaniards, out did not hesitate to admit that the Cuban patriots were bound to show no mercy. His chief ground of complaint was their treatment of the women and children whom, he said, had been ruthlessly butchered.

"We take no prisoners, having no place to put them, and so, after all, you see our warfare is simple, though severe. Prisoners of both sides found in hospitals are killed. In fact, no quarter is observed anywhere. Lately the Spaniards have been more barbarous than before, while we have been more barbarous than before, while we have been more barbarous than before, while we have been making an effort to inaugurate a more civitized and humane system. Upon several occasions recently we have spared the wounded that have fallen into our hands, and when we were compelled to leave them on the field have furnished them with food and water. But this has had no effect upon the enemy. Indeed, ten days after we had thus acted in the past symmer, the Spaniards found in the same neighborhood one of our hospitals containing our sick and wounded, all of whom were killed. Now the poor Cuban farmers who live in the country—particularly in the region of the insurrection—are killed by the Spaniars wherever found, simply because they are supposed to sympathize with the movement, but off: allof because they falled to Surrender themselves to the Spaniards. I have come across many a body with this notice attached:

"POB 10 Habbers PRESENTADO,"

as a warning to others to come forward and de-clare their sile since to Spain. Let me add, sir, that many of the villages, including Lee Yegues, Divinico, Vista Hermosa, and others are completely at our mercy.

THE REVENUE OF SPAIN FROM CUBA.

"Now, sir," President Cespeces went on to say, "I come to another point which is of no little importance to us, as you will perceive. A war not be a rice on without money. But what has been done a sugment the revenue of Spain from Cuba? Cuba pariots—the rich and from Cuba? Cuba pariots—the rich and from Cuba? Cuba pariots—the rich and from Cuba? Cuba pariots—the property destroyed a large portion the property destroyed a large portion the property destroyed a large portion the property destroyed to the revenue from them. I was a supplied to the revenue from them. I want to the present from Cuba now is so much less than the expenses of the war that Spain cannot follow it up much longer. We can continue for an indefinite period, having no expenses to meet, and the troubled condition of affairs in Spain at the present time will surely not contribute to be referry in Cuba. The second the rest.

"Are your troops never afflicted, Mr. President?"

"Nothing more than an occasional intermittent fever, and they have discovered what is claimed as an excellent substitute for quinine. It is called aguadica, and in Liany respects is as good as the other—at least it has served us just a well. For dre ing wounds we have a substitute for nitrate of silver in a vegetable known as guao. The guacacoa bark is made into blankets by a simple process, and we never want for leather while so many wild cattle abound. We have our shoemakers and, in fact, we want for nothing."

Gen. Agramonte subsequently informed me that he had 3,500 men in the Central Department. Some of the soldiers at his order at once proceeded to show me the skill with which they used the lasso to capture wild cattle. Having thanked President Cespedes for his kindness, I took my loave in the afternoon, accompanied by the same party with which I had started out, out. We travelled for seven or eight miles, visiting several camps precisely similar in appearance to the one I had seen in the meruing. At nearly 6 octock in the evening we encountered Maj. Gen. Vicente Garcia with 200 men.

THE ALABAMA QUARREL.

Democratic Organization Effected in the Sounte-The House Adjourned without Organizing-The Republicans Keeping up their Rump Legislature. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 19.-The Senate yes-

terday organized permanently, and elected Democratic officers. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that, the Senate being duly organized.

Democratic officers. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that, the Senate being duly organized was ready to transact business. This early organization was brought about by the mutual consent of parties in the Senate, by which the elections of a Democrat from one district and a Republican irom another were permanently seitled, and one Republican and one Democrativere permitted to contest their sects in the usual way. A message was sent to the flouse announcing the permanent organization of the Senate.

In the House subpænas duces Tecum were ordered, and a motion submitted to allow the certificated members from Marengo to enroll their names on the Journal as such. This was furiorially opposed by the colored members, but prevailed.

The Republicans caucussed last night and today showed some inclination to disorganize the Senate by denying, on the floor of the Senate, its right to organize permanently on any other basis than a strict and literal compliance with the terms proposed by Attorney-General Williams. The Lieutenant-Governor attempted to adjourn the Senate without a vote, but the Democrats denied his authority to do so, and insisted on leaving the question to a vote. A vote was had, and the Senate adjourned until the atternoon, when a committee was appointed to hear and determine the contest.

In the House the Republicans would not permit the Journal to be read. They insisted on adjourning immediately after the roll-call and carried their point. They have not abandoned their Court House organization, but meet there each morning and legislate until 12 o clock, and then got the Capitol and assemble in temporary organization marked out in the Attorney-General's proposition. It is feared that the Republicans contemplate withdrawing from the temporary organization marked out in the Attorney-General's proposition. It is feared that the Republicans contemplate withdrawing from the temporary organization and reëstablishing a separate organization.

The Spanish Cabinet Going to Pieces MADRID, Dec. 19.—Señor Gomez, Minister of Finance, and Señor Herrera, Minister of the Colonies. have resigned in consequence of the Colonies, have resigned in consequence of the Certes having passed the oill, introduced by Señor Zorlia, providing for Colonial Reforms, to which they were strongly upposed. It is expected that other tuembers of the Cabinet will throw up their portfolies, and a complete reconstruction of the Ministry is anticipated.

John E. Simmons, who killed Duryen in Liberty street on Monday evening, is still in the Park Hospital under guard of a policeman. He is visited daily by many of his frience, with whom he converses freely that logics except those relating to the affray, Yesterday Dr. Amabile encased the fractured limb in plaster of Paris.

Yesterday, while men were engaged in dredging the Cabard docks at the foot of York street, Jersey etty, a ghastly human head was drawn up. It was taken to the morque in Jersey avenue. Many persona visited the morque yesterday afternoon, but as yet the head has not been identified.

A 374,000 Fire in Flushing.

Dut their recognition of the independence of Cuba."

THE MODE OF WARFARE.

I interrogated President Cespedes on the mode of warfare carried on by the insurgent troops.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE. THE COMMITTEE ONE HUNDRED'S APPEAL TO THE DICTATOR.

Difficulties—The President Denying that he has Interfered in the Local Affairs of the State—No Hope for Justice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- This afternoon the Louisiana Citizens' Committ e, in accordance with a previous arrangement through At-torney-General Williams, had an interview with ecutive Mansion. The committee having been introduced to the President by Attorney-General Williams, Judge Campbeli explained the purpose of their coming to Washington, and gave a brief account of the condition of affairs In Louisiana, in consequence of which com-merce was seriously affected and trade generally so injured that the people are dismayed. This unfavorable condition of affairs not only in-jured that State but other States having close

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

As there was no prospect of a just and satisfactory solution of the present trouble by means of the agency now at work, the people, through of the agency now at work, the people, through the committee, asked that in this exigency Associate Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States and Judge Woods of the Circuit Court of the United States may take charge of the judicial administration of the Circuit Court sitting in New Orleans. Judge Campbell said that when he occupied a seat on the bench of the Supren. Court of the United States, he was twice requested by the Chief Magistrate to perform such duty, in order that the force, power, and influence of the Court should be felt and respected; and he also went there twice at his own instance. He did not know of a more serious condition of affairs than that which now existed in Louisiana, and could see no relief except in the manner now suggested, the Judges whom he manner now suggested. The Judges whom he would be controlled who now presided in the Circuit Court. The course he had indigated promised a solution of the difficulties so far as the judicial question was concerned. In the second place, the President of the United States, living twelve hundred miles distant from New Orleans, could not be expected to have a knowledge of all the facts.

distant from New Orleans, could not be expected to have a knowledge of all the facts.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA WANT.

What the people of Louisians wasted, what the President wanted, and what all good men desired, was the right of this matter, about which there were conflicting statements and criminating remarks. The people of that State, he represented by the committee, also ask the Executive of the United States to send to New Orleans three independent, impartial, learned, and just men, to make a full liquiry into all the facts to take testimony, and thoroughly explore the situation. They desired that all the facts be reported to the President. He repeated that what they wanted was a clear, exact, truthful, honest investigation into all the matters involved, and they also asked that the President submit their memorial to Congress, together with the result of the investigation made in the manner indicated. This memorial contained the signatures of many of the wealthiest and best men to be found in Louisiana, and who have the largest stake in society. His apprehension was that things had gone beyond either local or State power; but in advance of any appeal to Congress they asked the President to make a candid examination of their condition through three of the best men of the land, and to submit the subject to Congress for determination, if this should become necessary, but it may not be so.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

JUDGE DURELL EXCREDED HIS AUTHORITY.
Judge Campbell said there was no authority
under the Constitution and laws of the United
States for a Federal Court to interfere with the
affairs of a State as it had in Louisiana; and he
briefly alluded to the decree of the Court and its
effect in seating and unseating persons elected
to office.

The President, during a colloquy with Judge
Campbell, said his understanding of the subject
was that the Court had merely decided who
were the legal canvassers, and even if, as stated
in the case, the Court exceeded its authority,
its decision will have to be respected until the
decision shall be set aside by a superior Court.
It would be dangerous fer the President to set
the precedent of interfering with the decisions
of courts.

A CASE IN POINT.

Judge Campbell properties

Judge Campbell remarked that if Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, should undertake to count the votes for President and Vice-President, and declare who were elected to these offices, with the power of the Government to support him, the act would be no more legal than the course pursued in Louisians, under the opinion of the Court, supported by the Federal power. The committee did not ask the President to decide anything. They only asked him to investigate the matter and to communicate to Congress the report of the three honest men selected by him for the purpose.

The President said he could not without the action of Congress employ and compensate such men.

action of Congress employ and the men.

Judge Campbell said there was so much patriotism involved the gentlemen would trust to Congress for compensation.

GRANT WANTS AUTHORITY TO DO JUSTICE, BUT NONE TO DO INJUSTICE.

The President repeated that without Congressional authority such a committee could not administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses.

minister oaths or compet the attendance of witnesses.

Judge Campbell said the committee could communicate with those acquained with all the circumstances, and learning the facts report the truth. What they wanted was responsible inquiry by men whom everybody knew would tell the truth.

The President repeated that such a committee should have authority by law to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath.

Judge Campbell asked whether the President would receive from the committee the law and the facts in the case. They did not wish to go outside of them.

The President replied they would be examined by the Attorney-General if it was thought proper to do so.

The committee will hold another meeting tomorrow morning. The probable programme is that a sub-committee of five members will remain here in charge of the subject, and that the remainder of the committee will visit the great centres of trade, where they have business relations.

The Secret of Grant's Action. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The talk among politicians here is that at the bottom of this oppression of Louisiana by the Grant party is a nice little feminine arrangement to have Gen. Casey elected to the United States Senate. This would gratify them very much, and inasmuch would graifly them very much, and inasmuch as the Legislature of the real people of Louisiana are not disposed to elect a stranger to represent them, the President uphoids with his sword the usurping body, from whom alone he anticipates the gratification of his personal wishes. Louisiana is to be sacrificed to the carpet-baggers to please two or three very worthy and ambitious ladies of the household, who reck not of the suffering to be inflicted on a whole population. It is remembered that a similar scheme to elevate another brother-inlaw to the Senate led the President, in 1893, to interfere in Virginia in favor of Gov. Weils and his carpet-bag czew.

New Hampshire Conventions.

Manchister, Dec. 19.—The State Republican Convention will be held at Concord on the 1. h of January, and the Congressional Convention in this city on the 18th of January.

The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Concord on the 8th of January.

A Woman's Escape from Sing Sing.
Sophie Lyons, alias Eikins, alias Levi, alias
Catharine Williams, escaped from Sing Sing Prison last
night. She was sentenced to five years for shoplifting
from McGreery's, and had served about two years. Her
husbend made his escape from the same institution on
the day of Mr. Greeley's obsequies.

A Ship Lest with All on Board.

London, Dec. 19.—The ship Matchies of Boston, Mass., has been wrecked off the coast of North-umberland county. All on Board were lost.

TAMMANY REORGANIZED.

Denouncing the Mayor's Appointment of the Corporation Coussel—The Hon. John W. Chambers's Stirring Address—Prepara-tions for the Primaries.

The last regular meeting of the present Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening. The attendance was very large. Among the Tammany magnates present were Judge Spencer, the Hon. Augustus Schell, the Hon. John Kelly, ex-Congressmen Fox and Morrissey, Assemblymen Campbell and Burns, and ex-County Clerk William C. Conner.

ex-County Clerk William C. Conner.

The names of the persons selected by the Committee on Organization to fill the vacancies in the 'slegations to the General Committee from the Fifth. Ninth. Fourteenth. Nineteenth. and Twenty-first Assembly Districts were read, and on motion of Mr. Kelly they were declared to be duly appointed. Among the heretofore prominent men in Tammany losing their seats by this action of the committee are ex-Senators Norton and Genet, Judges Scott and Hartman, ex-Police Justice Dodge, ex-Alderman Mitchell and Flynn, and Assistant Alderman Robinson.

Mr. William C. Conner offered the following, which was adopted:

Reports were presented from the Committees in Finance and Naturalization. HONEST JOHN KELLY'S RESOLUTIONS.

APPOINTMENT BY MAYOR HALL

tion of the present occupants few weeks prior to the present of the present of the present of the present of the prior to responsibility to their constituency that they are intiful to those principles in their action at alway.

Mr. kelly then presented the call for the primary elections of the regular Democracy to select the General Committee for 1873. It provides that they shall be held in the several Assembly Districts on the 30th inst. One person is to be chosen from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district to serve as a member of the General Committee, and four persons shall be selected from each election district was written by Ames. He als Ames knew that time, and said he had the shown Ames's letter to Mahaman of the committee were passed. In response to loud cries for a speech Mr. Changes few the market value that time, and said he had nearly among these Constitutions of the call for the primary elections of the requested to be furnished 20 among these Constitutions of the search of the was furnished to be for his stock himself, amuse the was rigidly cross-exam Black, and first admitted that the was virtue by Ames. He als Ames knew that time, and said he had the man of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the was furnished to be distincted to be districted to be di

Mr. kelly then presented the call for the primary elections of the regular Democracy to the self in the several Assembly District they shall be held in the several Assembly District they shall be held in the several Assembly District they shall be selected from each election-district who shall compose the Assembly District Committees.

Resolutions complimenting the Hon. John W. Chanier for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties as chairman of the committee were passed. In response to loud cries for a speech, Mr. Chanier after thanking the committee for the compliment of the committee was presented in the position.

I believe I was placed in the position which is a selected in this hall and the selected in this hall and the selected in this hall and the selected our predecesors in times gone by been morracy. What has been done developed the selected our predecesors in the selected when the selected in this hall and the selected with the selected our predecesors in the selected with the selected man of the committee were passed. If response to loud cries for a speech, Mr. Chanler after thanking the committee for the complimer resolutions, said:

I believe I was placed in the position hold occause it was known by those which I now that I have always been true to the put me there mooracy. What has been done do principles of Detone to me perconally, but rather and this year is not due men who have assisted profit the wise and sagnelous ful loanes which have in times gone by been shick have in times gone by been chicked in this half let us forget the surface our prodecessors in this organization when we took control. We opened our doors and asked all Democrats to come forward and help is reorganize our prity. Design the past year we have had in a control, we opened out doors and asked at illustic to one man whose advice and counsel has guided us all. I refer to my honored friend John Kelly. (Applaced, Whith mast triumph sooner or later. Let us go forth the plane, I with him we have reorganized and the result for the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and which must triumph sooner or later. Let us go forth from this hall to night with a fixed resolution to work for the principles of the Declaration of the pendence, and which must triumph sooner or later. Let us go forth from this hall to night with a fixed resolution to work for the last in, the Constitution of the State, and the chartered liberites of our city.

It becomes us as Democrats to resolve that we will ach. We the conquest in our city and State by a fair fight, and that we will never suffer such acts of Federal tyranny. De extended to us. [Long continued applicable.]

nght, a. d that we will never suffer such acts of Federal tyranny. be extended to us. (Long continued appliause.)

The Hon. Joh. Kelly being loudly called for made a few remark. Congratulating the committee on the success to their labor thus far in driving out of Tamman, the man who had demoralized it, and urged then to be careful at the approaching primaries to celect good men as delegates to the General Committee. He cautioned them against giving away their rights in the future to individuals, and told them not to allow their own well-considered opinions to be altered by any single person, however high in authority, but to be the keeper of their own consciences. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that ere another year bases he should have the pleasure of seeing many of these filling legislative and other equally responsible positions.

At the conclusion of this address, three hearty cheers were given for honest John Kelly, and the committee adjourned size die.

The Marriage of Sheriff Brennan's Daughter—A Crush on the Bullevard.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Mamie H. Brennan, eldest daughter of the Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, was married to Mr. Judson Jarvis. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Brennan, Boulevard and 15th street. The Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's, officialed. The immediate friends of the family and about thirty priests were present. The bride, who was attired in white satin, trimmed with point lace, with abundant orange blossoms, and a magnificent lace bridal vell, was given sway by her father.

Mr. Brennan's residence was claborately decorated for the occasion. A beautiful caucpy, covering a Brussels carp. led from the sidewalk to the entrance. The hallway and the pair. I'm were adorated with choice flowers and vines. In the evening the dwelling was brilliantly illumnated. sole carpe. Led from the sidewals to the entrance. The hallway and the partors were adorned with choice flowers and vines. In the evening the dwelling was brilliantly illuminated.

Soon after the wedding Mr. Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis received their friends. Many hundreds called during the afternoon and evening, among them Schater Telmann, Man or Hall, Police Captain Charles McDonnell, Commissioners Barr, Mullaly, and Brennan, Speci I Deputy Martine Reces, Judge Pithlan, Judge Jones, the Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, the Hon. T. J. Campbell, Marty Pattern, W. F. G. Shanks, Mr. Blanchard, Tom Brown, Mr. Jerome Buck, Dan Bryant, and the vetoran fisherman, Mr. Withelm Baird.

The presents were appropriate and magnificent. Among them were valuacie tokean from Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brennan, Miss Bronnan, Joel Stevens, Judge Koch, Mrs. Jarvis, Patrick Ljeaght, William H. Mo on y, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. John Mullaly, Major E. V. Loew, and a set of diamond carrings and an euterald finger ring set in diamonds from the under she life. Mr. Juds on Jarvis presented the bride with an elegant set of solitaire diamond carrings.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis staricd on their wedding tour to Niagara and the South in the evening.

Diamonds Found within Twelve Miles of

Diamonds Found within Twelve Miles of the Salted Fields. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—A. R. Strickland writes to Mr. Eels of this city, from near Green River City. He says that the diamond swindle looks bad, and

Descent on a Cock Pit.

Last evening a gang of the fancy began to congregate in Dick Hargrove's saloen, 1,80 Second avenue. Among them were Mr. Bergh's Superintendent, Hartfield, and Officers Doty and Fields. The merits of certain famous cocks were discussed and washed down with several drinas. About 8 o'clock a man entered with a carpet-bag containing two splends roosters, and preparations were made for the evening's amusement. A repeated of the control of the contr

A Skaring Chailenge.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: I hereby challenge any skater, amateur or professional, of the city of New York, to skate me a match for the championsnip of the city and a suitable medal, to cost not less than fifty (\$50 dollars. The match to be skated a cording to the old rules of the American Skating Congress.

New York, Dec. 18, 1872.

Release of Robert Bowles from Newgate.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Robert Bowles has been released from Newgate Prison, having secured ball in the sum of \$23,000.

Miss Kate Stanton of Providence will repeat her new lecture on the Loves of Great Men in the free course at Unity Chapel, Harlots, this evening.

TRIAL OF THE INNOCENTS

JOHN B. ALLEY CONFIRMING MC. COMB'S TESTIMONY.

The Virtuens Congressmen Proven Guilty by their Own Witnesses—All the Gentlemen Named in Amea's List Admitted to Have Held Credit Mobilier Stock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Credit Mobilier Committee had before them to-day Honry
S. McComb and John B. Alley. The former was
placed on the stand at the request of Alley,
who wished to have certain questions put to him. These questions were designed to force McComb to contradict himself in regard to the Durant fight, in which he opposed the Ames party. Alley and Ames claim that it was revenge the same old Durant fight; that having been whipped in every other way McComb, instigated by Durant, raked up this old dispute about 250 shares subscribed for Fant, and tried to black-

which would injure Congressmen.

McComb adhered to the same statements by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in regard to the Durant fight, which THE SUN has already

ever held any stock. If they do set up this plea how will it be decided that they had no wrong intent? Clearly not by their simple assertion, for they have been proved unworthy of belief. The record of their votes and speeches is the

TROUBLE AMONG THE BROKERS.

Lending Money with a Free Hand-Alleged Neglect to Refund-The Sheriff in Posses-sion of a Wall Street Office. J. & J. Stuart is the firm name of a banking house at 33 Nassau street. Robert Balle is a broker, dealing principally in bullion and specie, at 2 Wall street. On Wednesday the property of Mr. Baile was attached by the Sheriff to satisfy a dobt of \$30,000, claimed by the Messrs. Stuart to be due to them. The following are the circumstances which resulted in the attachment, according to the story of Mr. Stuart:

The firm of J. & J. Stuart started Mr. Balle in

stances which resulted in the attachment, according to the story of Mr. Stuart:

The firm of J. & J. Stuart started Mr. Baile in business originally, lending him large sums of money on his personal honor. No other security was asked or given. Mr. Stuart says that they have lent millions to Mr. Baile, and he has always returned the sums with the exception of the \$30,000, for which the attachment is issued. He has always been esteemed a man of strict integrity and shrewd business tact.

In December, 1871, the account between the Messrs. Stuarts and Mr. Baile is said to have shown the former to be creditors in the sum of \$20,000. In August of this year, the debt was further increased by a call loan of \$10,000. No security was given, although Mr. Baile is said to own real estate in Jercey City (where he resides) and Brooklyn, amounting to upward of \$100,000.

On Tuesday the Messrs. Stuart applied to Mr. Baile for the \$35,000 due them. That gentleman gave them a check on the First National Bank of Jersey City. The check was duly presented and payment refused on the ground that the maker had not sufficient funds in the bank, I pon this fact becoming known the Stuarts at once attached the office of Mr. Baile, his funds in the Bank of the Republic, the Bank of New York, and the Third National Bank, and £300 deposited in gold wfth Sharpe and Williams of London.

All the real estate belonging to Mr. Bulle is in the name of his wife. Mr. Stuart told the Sun reporter that he had offered to lend Mr. Baile, would only secure the debt, and pay it in installments of \$1,000 per month. This offer Mr. Baile declined to accept and the Sheriff is now in possession of his office.

The reporter called on Mr. Baile, but that gentleman refused to say anything upon the subject lof his trouble with the Stuarts. He said he could pay two dollars for every dollar he owed and positively refused to admit or deny any of Mr. Stuart's statuments.

Grant's New Pina for Annexing San Do-mingo.

From the American Press Association. Prom the American Press Association.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is learned that a new plan of operations in the San Domingo scheme is for Bacz to present to Congress a petition in behalf of the Government and people of San Domingo praying for admission into the Union as a State. Whereupon a joint resolution will be offered providing for the admission of the Slate of San Domingo, the same as in the case of Texas.

It was formerly objected that Congress had no power to admit Territories, but could admit a State, and it was suggested that San Domingo might gain admission as a State on the same ground as that upon which Texas was admitted. The friends of annexation have changed their plan, and there seems to be no doubt but what San Domingo will bee one a State of the Union before the end of the present session.

An Attempt to Buen Salt Lake City. SAIT LAKE CITY. Dec. 19.—A fire broke out here last night which threatened to become a disastrous confingration, but was checked in time. It was the work of an incendiary. A large number of desperate obstracters are here, who have threatened to burn the city. One was arrested to-day on this charge on an aill-dayit made before Chief Justice McKean.

DENVER, Dec. 19.—A petition to the President protesting against the reappointment of E. M. McCook as Governor of Colorado is being signed generally by Republicans throughout the Territory. The petition asks the appointment of some citizen of the Territory more in sympathy with the people and their interests. Gen. Stanton Declared Not Guilty.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—In the case of the United States agt. Gen. D. L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth Maryland District, for embezzling 318, 000 of the Government funds, which has been on train in the United States District Court for the past eight days, the jury to-night rendered a verdict of not guilly.